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EXAMINER				
AILES, BENJAMIN A				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

usptopatentmail@cantorcolburn.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/015,072

Applicant(s)

YAMAZAKI ET AL.

Examiner

BENJAMIN AILES

Art Unit

2142

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-13, 17-20 and 45-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-13, 17-20 and 45-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to correspondence filed 26 June 2008.
2. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 17-20 and 45-48 remain pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
5. Claims 1, 9-11, 17-20 and 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodale et al. (US 5,125,075), hereinafter referred to as Goodale, in view of Tsuji et al. (US 6,047,315), hereinafter referred to as Tsuji.
6. Regarding claim 1, Goodale teaches a work flow system for circulating a digital document file to a plurality of clients through a network, comprising:

a transmission client for initially issuing a document file for circulation (col. 1, line 67 – col. 2, line 2), comprising:

a) a circulation transmission setup processing unit which sets a circulation information file including destination information to specify destination, order of circulation (col. 2, ll. 7-10), and report destination information to specify a report destination to which a transmission completion report and a disabled circulation report are sent, and

b) a transmission processing unit which sends said circulation information file and said document file to the next one of a plurality of circulation clients, which is preset so in said destination information (col. 2, ll. 8-14); and said plurality of circulation clients for sequentially circulating said document file, transmitted by said transmission client (col. 2, ll. 8-14), each comprising:

a transmission processing unit which sends said circulation information file and said document file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients, which is preset so in said destination information, in response to a verification of said document file (col. 4, ll. 46-49 and col. 2, ll. 23-25, clients “vote” for approval).

Goodale teaches the sending of the circulation file but does not explicitly teach “a disabled circulation report processing unit to specify a report destination based on a report destination information when the transmission of a circulation information file terminates incorrectly and to send a disabled circulation report to the report destination”, “wherein when the next one of plurality of circulation clients is incapable of circulation because the transmission of the circulation information

file or the document file to the next one of the plurality of circulation clients terminates incorrectly, said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients being incapable of circulation, conducts at least one of (1) sending a disabled circulation report to the report destination specified by the disabled circulation report processing unit based on the report destination information included in said circulation information file, (2) sending said document file and said circulation information file to other one of said plurality of circulation clients next to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients, (3) sending said document file and said circulation information file to a proxy client of said next one of said plurality of circulation clients". However, in related art, Tsuji teaches a document transmission system which includes a control information unit which includes with an electronic message information for controlling the status of the electronic mail message (col. 4, ll. 22-29). The control information monitors when a recipient is to satisfy certain conditions including deadlines to perform processing and the control information unit notifies the original sender when conditions are unsatisfied (col. 5, ll. 11-26). Further, Tsuji teaches wherein the control information unit can detect when a receiver will be able to respond to a document file that is sent by a sender based on a schedule. If it is determined that a receiver will not be able to respond, an error message is generated stating this fact (col. 6, ll. 6-17). This teaches wherein when a client is incapable of performing operations including the transmission of a document file terminating correctly, at least the sender is notified of this case by way of an error message. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicants' invention would have found it obvious to incorporate the teachings of Tsuji of incorporating control information related to an electronic message with the document circulation method and system as taught by Goodale. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this combination because Tsuji and Goodale are directed towards the same field of endeavor, electronic messaging in a networked environment, and to advance the control of documents flowing in an office environment wherein it is advantageous to monitor the status of time sensitive documents (Tsuji, col. 1, ll. 8-14, col. 2, ll. 18-22, and 59-62).

7. Regarding claim 9, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said circulation information file includes storage location information of a storage destination after the circulation of said document file; and one of said plurality of circulation clients, to which said document file is circulated at last, stores said document file to said storage destination in said storage location information in response to a approval operation of said document file (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 54-63).

8. Regarding claim 10, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said document file for circulation is created from an original document file stored in a predetermined storage (col. 5, ll. 20-23); said circulation information file includes original information of a storage destination of said original document and storage location information of a storage destination after the circulation of said document file (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 54-63); and one of said plurality of circulation clients, to which said document file is circulated at last, obtains said original document file in response to a approval operation of said document file in accordance with said original information, and stores

said original document to said storage destination of said storage location information (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 54-63).

9. Regarding claim 11, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said one of plurality of circulation clients, having received said document file and circulation information file, adds history information including a verification result of said document file to said circulation information file and sends said document file and circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 46-53).

10. Regarding claim 17, Goodale and Tsuji teach a work flow system wherein said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, having received said document file and said circulation information file, adds correction information, for making a correction on said document file, to said circulation information file and sends said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients (Goodale, col. 11, ll. 44-56).

11. Regarding claim 18, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein one of said plurality of circulation clients, to which said document file is circulated at last, sends circulation completion report to other ones of said plurality of circulation clients in response to a approval operation of said document file (Goodale, col. 2, ll. 8-14, col. 4, ll. 46-49, and col. 12, ll. 32-39 and 46-53).

12. Regarding claim 19, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said transmission client or each of said plurality of circulation clients comprises:

an information processing means for processing electronic information (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 11-14); and

a storage means for storing a file which is readable with said information processing means (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 22-26);

wherein said storage means stores said document file or said circulation information file when said document file or said circulation information file is received (Goodale, col. 4, ll. 22-26).

13. Regarding claim 20, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said transmission client or each of said plurality of circulation clients comprises a display means for displaying a transmission button and sends said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients, which is preset so in said circulation information file, so as to be stored in said storage means of said next one of said plurality of circulation clients in response to an operation of said transmission button (Goodale, col. 11, ll. 44-47).

14. Regarding claim 45, Goodale teaches a computer readable recording medium in which software is recorded, a computer executing the software carries out the steps of:

receiving a circulation information file and a document to be circulated among a plurality of destinations in a predetermined order from one of the destinations and an originator of the circulation (col. 1, lines 67-col. 2, line 10);

determining a next destination of the document (col. 2, ll. 7-10);;

Goodale teaches the sending of the circulation file but does not does not explicitly teach "wherein when the next one of plurality of circulation clients is incapable

of circulation because the transmission of the circulation information file or the document file to the next one of the plurality of circulation clients terminates incorrectly, said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients being incapable of circulation, conducts at least one of (1) sending a disabled circulation report to a report destination based on report destination information included in said circulation information file, (2) sending said document file and said circulation information file to other one of said plurality of circulation clients next to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients, (3) sending said document file and said circulation information file to a proxy client of said next one of said plurality of circulation clients". However, in related art, Tsuji teaches a document transmission system which includes a control information unit which includes with an electronic message information for controlling the status of the electronic mail message (col. 4, ll. 22-29). The control information monitors when a recipient is to satisfy certain conditions including deadlines to perform processing and the control information unit notifies the original sender when conditions are unsatisfied (col. 5, ll. 11-26). Further, Tsuji teaches wherein the control information unit can detect when a receiver will be able to respond to a document file that is sent by a sender based on a schedule. If it is determined that a receiver will not be able to respond, an error message is generated stating this fact (col. 6, ll. 6-17). This teaches wherein when a client is incapable of performing operations including the transmission of a document file terminating correctly, at least the sender is notified of this case by way of an error message. One of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the applicants' invention would have found it obvious to incorporate the teachings of Tsuji of incorporating control information related to an electronic message with the document circulation method and system as taught by Goodale. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this combination because Tsuji and Goodale are directed towards the same field of endeavor, electronic messaging in a networked environment, and to advance the control of documents flowing in an office environment wherein it is advantageous to monitor the status of time sensitive documents (Tsuji, col. 1, ll. 8-14, col. 2, ll. 18-22, and 59-62).

15. Regarding claim 46, Goodale and Tsuji teach the computer readable medium wherein circulating information on the destinations and the predetermined order is attached to the document, and the next destination is determined in the step (1) in accordance with the attached circulation information (Goodale, col. 2, ll. 8-14).

16. Regarding claim 47, Goodale and Tsuji teach the computer readable medium wherein the circulating information on the destinations and the predetermined order has been set by the originator (Goodale, col. 2, ll. 8-14).

17. Regarding claim 48, Goodale teaches a computer readable recording medium in which software is recorded, a computer executing the software carries out the steps of:
setting up circulation information of a document, the circulation information including an order of the circulation among a plurality of destinations (col. 1, lines 67- col. 2, line 10);

Goodale teaches the sending of the circulation file but does not does not explicitly teach "wherein when the next one of plurality of circulation clients is incapable

of circulation because the transmission of the circulation information file or the document file to the next one of the plurality of circulation clients terminates incorrectly, said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients being incapable of circulation, conducts at least one of (1) notifying incapability of circulation by said next one of said plurality of circulation clients to other ones of said plurality of circulation clients or said transmission client, (2) sending said document file and said circulation information file to other one of said plurality of circulation clients next to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients, (3) sending said document file and said circulation information file to a proxy client of said next one of said plurality of circulation clients". However, in related art, Tsuji teaches a document transmission system which includes a control information unit which includes with an electronic message information for controlling the status of the electronic mail message (col. 4, ll. 22-29). The control information monitors when a recipient is to satisfy certain conditions including deadlines to perform processing and the control information unit notifies the original sender when conditions are unsatisfied (col. 5, ll. 11-26). Further, Tsuji teaches wherein the control information unit can detect when a receiver will be able to respond to a document file that is sent by a sender based on a schedule. If it is determined that a receiver will not be able to respond, an error message is generated stating this fact (col. 6, ll. 6-17). This teaches wherein when a client is incapable of performing operations including the transmission of a document file terminating correctly, at least the sender is notified of this case by way of an error message. One of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention would have found it obvious to incorporate the teachings of Tsuji of incorporating control information related to an electronic message with the document circulation method and system as taught by Goodale. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this combination because Tsuji and Goodale are directed towards the same field of endeavor, electronic messaging in a networked environment, and to advance the control of documents flowing in an office environment wherein it is advantageous to monitor the status of time sensitive documents (Tsuji, col. 1, ll. 8-14, col. 2, ll. 18-22, and 59-62).

18. Claims 2, 3 and 5-8, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodale and Tsuji in view of Mori et al. (US 6,526,425 B2), hereinafter referred to as Mori.

19. Regarding claim 2, Goodale and Tsuji teach the above limitations and further teaches "one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients" in column 2, lines 8-14 of Goodale. Goodale and Tsuji do not clearly teach the step of "sends a transmission completion report, regardless of said document file, to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients". However, in related art, Mori teaches on a document circulation method wherein a transaction log is maintained wherein the primary function is to log the circulation history of the document being circulated between clients. The circulation file can be sent along with the actual document being circulated among clients (see column 5, ll. 59-67). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the document circulation method provided by Goodale and Tsuji and the document circulation method of logging transaction history of a circulation file taught by Mori. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such a combination as taught by Mori wherein a system is provided so that clients in a network system can stay informed easily by way of a transaction log which is easily accessible in the network provided (see Mori, col. 2, ll. 62-65).

20. Regarding claim 3, Goodale teaches "wherein said transmission completion report is sent to a predetermined server in said network" in column 12, lines 46-53). Goodale and Tsuji do not clearly teach "said predetermined server sends circulation state information in response to a request from one of said transmission client and said plurality of circulation clients". However, in related art, Mori teaches on a document circulation method wherein clients can access the circulation history of a document by way of request. A client in the system can procure circulation history by way of an order (a request for information), which can be transmitted through the network and to the appropriate server (where the circulation history, the transaction log is stored) (column 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the document circulation method provided by Goodale and Tsuji and the document circulation method of procuring transaction history of a circulation file as taught by Mori. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such a combination as taught by Mori wherein a system is provided so that clients in a network system can stay informed easily by way

of a transaction log which is easily accessible in the network provided (see Mori, col. 2, ll. 62-65).

21. Regarding claim 5, Goodale and Tsuji teach the above limitations and further teaches "one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients" in column 2, lines 8-14 in Goodale. Goodale and Tsuji do not clearly teach the step of "sends said transmission completion report, regardless of said document file, to said next one of said plurality of circulation clients in accordance with said report destination information. However, in related art, Mori teaches on a document circulation method wherein a transaction log is maintained wherein the primary function is to log the circulation history of the document being circulated between clients. The circulation file can be sent along with the actual document being circulated among clients and to the appropriate designated locations (see column 5, ll. 59-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the document circulation method provided by Goodale and Tsuji and the document circulation method of logging transaction history of a circulation file taught by Mori. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such a combination as taught by Mori wherein a system is provided so that clients in a network system can stay informed easily by way of a transaction log which is easily accessible in the network provided (see Mori, col. 2, ll. 62-65).

22. Regarding claim 6, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein said reporting destination is a server for controlling a circulation of said document file

(Goodale, col. 12, ll. 25-30) and said one of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients, sends said transmission completion report to said server (Goodale, col. 12, ll. 46-53). Goodale and Tsuji do not clearly teach "said server sends circulation state information in response to a request from one of said transmission client and said plurality of circulation clients in accordance with said transmission completion report". However, in related art, Mori teaches on a document circulation method wherein clients can access the circulation history of a document by way of request. A client in the system can procure circulation history by way of an order (a request for information), which can be transmitted through the network and to the appropriate server (where the circulation history, the transaction log is stored) (column 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the document circulation method provided by Goodale and Tsuji and the document circulation method of procuring transaction history of a circulation file as taught by Mori. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such a combination as taught by Mori wherein a system is provided so that clients in a network system can stay informed easily by way of a transaction log which is easily accessible in the network provided (see Mori, col. 2, ll. 62-65).

23. Regarding claim 7, Goodale, Tsuji and Mori teach the work flow system wherein said circulation state information includes a state to which one of said plurality of circulation clients said document file for circulation is circulated, or a state with which

one of said plurality of circulation clients said document file is confirmed (Goodale, col. 12, ll. 32-36).

24. Regarding claim 8, Goodale, Tsuji and Mori teach the work flow system wherein said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, having sent said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients and having received said transmission completion report, deletes or makes it possible to delete said document file and said circulation information file from a memory portion (col. 10, ll. 53-56).

25. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodale and Tsuji in view of Murakami et al. (US 2002/0161746 A1), hereinafter referred to as Murakami.

26. Regarding claim 12, Goodale and Tsuji teach the circulation of a document does not clearly recite "wherein said circulation information file includes time limit information for circulation time limit of said document file; and said one of plurality of circulation clients, having received said document file and circulation information file, requests a approval operation of said document file when said circulation time limit of said time limit information is expired". However, in related art, Murakami teaches on this aspect. Murakami teaches the flow of information (i.e. circulation of documents from one client to the next in a networked system) wherein a expiration time is set as a parameter, called the set conditions for the advancement of a document within a network. Murakami teaches the ability for clients to "approve" of documents during the circulation cycle (see Murakami, page 4, paragraph [0080]). One of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the applicant's invention would have found it obvious to teach the document circulation methods taught by Goodale with the document flow management methods taught by Murakami. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to enhance the management capabilities over the flow management of the document between clients and to decrease the time between a request made by a client and improve system availability (see Murakami, page 1, paragraph [0011-0012]).

27. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goodale and Tsuji in view of Phillips et al. (US 7,058,696 B1), hereinafter referred to as Phillips.

28. Regarding claim 13, Goodale and Tsuji teach the work flow system wherein "said transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients, sending said document file and said circulation information file to the next one of said plurality of circulation clients" (col. 2, ll. 8-14), however does not clearly teach the step wherein a transmission client or one of said plurality of circulation clients "encrypts said document file before sending said document file". However, in related art, Phillips teaches a client/server networked system wherein a client encrypts a document before transmitting the document over the network to a remote location, in this example a server (col. 6, ll. 38-41). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have found it obvious to combine the document circulation steps as taught by Goodale and Tsuji with the client/server document encryption/decryption methods taught by Phillips. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to utilize encryption techniques taught by Phillips in order to ensure security so that the client feels confident

that no one will be able to view private information once a submission is made to a remote location over the network being utilized (Phillips, col. 6, ll. 33-41).

Response to Arguments

29. Applicant's arguments filed 26 June 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

30. With respect to the rejection of the claims 1, 45 and 48 as being obvious in view of Goodale (US 5,125,075) and Tsuji (US 6,047,315), the applicant argues (a) that the cited references do not teach or suggest a structure for "sending a disabled circulation report to the report destination specified by the disabled circulation report processing unit based on the report destination information included in said circulation information file" as recited by claims 1 and 45, and (b) that the cited references do not teach or suggest "sending the document and the circulation information to at least one of the second one of the destinations and a proxy of the first one of the destinations if it is determined that the first one of the destinations is incapable of circulation" as recited by claim 48.

31. (a) With respect to argument (a), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Tsuji teaches in column 6, lines 6-19 that a control information unit (fig. 6, item 34) detects that a receiver will not be able to respond correctly. This detection can be performed when a document is received from a sender by the receiver. The detection is made based on a receiver's schedule, for example a receiver's schedule for the day. If it is detected that a receiver will not be able to respond and circulate the file as needed, it is therefore determined that the circulation of the document will not be performed correctly

and a warning message is generated notifying the sender of this condition. It is therefore taught by Tsuji the capability of generating a disabled circulation report. Therefore, the combination of Goodale and Tsuji teaches within the scope of the disabled circulation report as claimed by the applicant.

32. (b) With respect to argument (b), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Tsuji teaches in column 4, lines 22-29 a document transmission system which includes a control information unit which includes with an electronic message information for controlling the status of the electronic mail message. Tsuji teaches further in column 5, lines 11-26 the control information monitors when a recipient is to satisfy certain conditions including deadlines to perform processing and the control information unit notifies the original sender when conditions are unsatisfied. When unsatisfied or possibly unsatisfied, certain destinations may be notified (first or second destinations) in order to conduct the processing for a fixed time interval before a deadline is reached. The utilization of a proxy is deemed an inherent aspect when performing any type of messaging in a networking environment to ensure proper message delivery. Further, Tsuji teaches in column 6, lines 6-17 wherein the control information unit can detect when a receiver will be able to respond to a document file that is sent by a sender based on a schedule. If it is determined that a receiver will not be able to respond, an error message is generated stating this fact. This teaches wherein when a client is incapable of performing operations including the transmission of a document file terminating correctly, at least the sender is notified of this case by way of an error

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message. Tsuji, when put in combination with Goodale, is therefore found to teach within the scope presented in independent claim 48.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin Ailes whose telephone number is (571)272-3899. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday, 5:30-8:30AM, 1:00-6:00PM, IFP Hoteling schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. A. A./
Examiner, Art Unit 2142

/Andrew Caldwell/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2142